

## BUSINESS CARDS

**HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.**—Ma-  
chinery of every description made to  
order.

Honolulu, October 4, 1900.

Several blind men have already registered and when they come to vote at the polls they will be entitled to assistance in signing the ballot according to the law on the subject.

## (Continued on Page 3.)

Mr. More was twice married. His first wife was a San Francisco woman, and she died in Honolulu in 1888. Four years ago he married Miss Jane Lishman, daughter of Robert Lishman, the well-known contractor. He has but one child, Alexander Lishman, sixteen years of age, a son by his first wife. He is now in school in California. This

Of course it is perfectly safe. No one has ever yet been erupted or otherwise maltreated in the volcanic baths, but it does seem a somewhat risky thing to do. The volcanic waters are the most of the largest volcanoes and to turn on for petty and personal needs its might of steam and grimate, but nothing seismic happens when a tur sits in the wooden tubs. The immenities there are the seeping of the white-hot lava in the crater: no shaking of the earth in throes; nothing but a warm puff of moist vapor in the cauldron to show that Kilauea is obediently obeying the laws of thermodynamics. It is said that these volcanic baths do more good than any others, because the body is carried in the vapor in the way best fitted for absorption by the human body. However, it is not so exact that after sitting in the steam for a long time the body shows no visible trace of the sulphur, although a coating of silicate is seen on everything else that may be in the bath.



# HENRY WATERHOUSE THE MAN FOR THE SENATE

**Takes Dillingham's Place On The Ticket.**

**POPULAR CHOICE OF REPUBLICANS**

**Hawaiian Born and Well Liked By All He Will Be Strong Candidate.**

Henry Waterhouse has been chosen by the joint convention of the committees of the Fourth and Fifth Districts to run on the Republican Senatorial ticket in place of B. F. Dillingham, whose failure to register disqualified him from being a candidate.

This action was taken yesterday afternoon at Republican headquarters. The vote for Mr. Waterhouse was unanimous. He was considered the fittest man in the Republican party to take Mr. Dillingham's place. The discussion over the question occupied more than an hour. It was proposed to put some one on the ticket who would appeal to the native voter and nominations were called for of any men whom the committeemen could think of, but Mr. Waterhouse was the only candidate voted for.

The record of Mr. Waterhouse in the past, and in the various elections he has taken part in as a candidate for the legislature was brought up. Those who knew him best stated that he was esteemed by the Hawaiians as their friend and that he did much for them, especially in church and practical work, helping them whenever they were in want. In other words those who proposed Mr. Waterhouse's name said that he was always welcome in the Hawaiian's hut in any part of the Island.

The name of Curtis P. Iaukea was suggested in the beginning of the discussion, but was dropped upon the recommendation of Judge Kaulukou and C. B. Wilson, both stating that Mr. Iaukea had expressly signified his desire to be kept off the ticket, as he did not wish to enter politics as a candidate for office.

James H. Boyd called the joint meeting to order. A. G. M. Robertson gave the report of the committee appointed to procure an opinion from the Supreme Court as to the eligibility of B. F. Dillingham to appear on the Republican ticket. He stated that Mr. Andrews had informed him that Mr. Dillingham was not registered. This, in conjunction with the decision of the Supreme Court, disqualified him from running for the legislature. There was no possibility of his returning to Honolulu before October 25, and this would effectually bar him out. With regard to the law in the matter Mr. Robertson said of the opinion that the Supreme Court decision settled the matter beyond any doubt.

Upon motion of George R. Carter the report of the committee was adopted. Mr. Carter also moved that the committee proceed to the election of a substitute, which was carried.

Dr. Burgess placed in nomination the name of Henry Waterhouse.

Clarence Crabbe placed in nomination the name of Col. C. P. Iaukea, as "a native Hawaiian." He stated that Col. Iaukea would be back in time to vote. Furthermore he was registered as a voter.

Judge Kaulukou arose to state that he had had a conversation with Col. Iaukea in which he had said very emphatically that he would not accept a nomination for the legislature. "Leave my name out altogether," was the Colonel's parting injunction. He desired to keep out of active politics.

C. B. Wilson reiterated Mr. Kaulukou's statement. Iaukea's main reason for declining a nomination was that he would not be here to work for himself and make a personal campaign. Furthermore the Colonel's wife was very much opposed to his entering politics and he had agreed not to dabble at all.

George R. Carter realized the high standing of Curtis Iaukea among the Hawaiians, but doubted the feasibility of appointing a man as a candidate who could not be on hand to conduct his own campaign. Curtis Iaukea had declined a nomination but urged the committee to appoint Mr. Dillingham.

"I believe Mr. Waterhouse will run as strongly with the natives as Iaukea," said Mr. Carter. "He is a staunch Republican. He is well known in the native district on the other side of the Island. I do not know of a man who would have more strength in this community than Mr. Waterhouse. I came here today with a feeling that there would be unanimity on the name of Mr. Waterhouse, and I hope there'll be no split."

Mr. Crabbe did not know that Mr. Waterhouse's name had been decided upon as the candidate. He had not been told of it at all.

Lorrin Andrews favored a full discussion of the subject.

With the consent of his second, Mr. Crabbe withdrew the name of Curtis Iaukea.

An executive session discussion followed for several minutes on a question of great moment to the success of the Republican party. The result seemed satisfactory to the members of the



Henry Waterhouse, Republican Candidate for Senator.

committee as the name of Henry Waterhouse was made more prominent than ever in the subsequent discussion. Crabbe wanted the election to take place at once, as the ticket needed correction before being sent broadcast over the island. The printers were waiting on the committee to make a decision, and electioneering was being materially retarded.

The names of several gentlemen proposed in the executive session brought up a question in Colonel Jones' mind. He wanted the committee to be perfectly sure of the proposed candidates' political standing. Andrews favored immediate action. The papers were full of controversies over the Senatorial election, and the opposing parties were making campaign material of it. He wanted the committee to come to a solution.

It was stated to the committee that Robert Lewers, John Ena, Mark Robinson and William Auld had declined to be nominated in place of Mr. Dillingham.

Mr. Boyd referred to a statement made by a member that even if the Republican party was defeated at the polls in November they would be stronger for the next campaign.

"I don't think so," said the chairman emphatically. "This is the time for us to establish the Republican party in Hawaii. Now and at no other time. If we lose this election the Republican party is lost. We must work and work with a will. A candidate that is near to the natives is the man we must substitute for Mr. Dillingham. I have no objections to Mr. Waterhouse. I think he is a strong man."

Carter agreed with the chairman. He wanted action. He wanted the campaign to ball. T. McCants Stewart thought it would be a mistake for the committee to adjourn to "think it over." In the absence of the suggestion of a strong man, he would favor adjourning, but as Mr. Waterhouse had been

placed in nomination, he thought the committee should go ahead and elect him.

Mr. Wolf moved the nominations be closed, which was done. Clarence Crabbe moved that the nomination of Henry Waterhouse be made unanimous, and that the secretary be instructed to cast such a ballot. This was seconded by Judge Kaulukou. The motion was carried without a dissenting voice, and Secretary Concy cast the ballot for Henry Waterhouse as Senatorial candidate from the Third Senatorial District in place of Dillingham.

Chairman Boyd appointed Dr. G. Waldo Burgess, George R. Carter and Mr. Kelki as a committee to wait upon Mr. Waterhouse and notify him of his election as the Senatorial candidate. They went at once to Mr. Waterhouse's residence and informed him of their mission. He accepted the nomination.

## CAME NEAR DYING.

"For three days and nights I suffered agony untold from an attack of cholera morbus brought on by eating cucumbers," says M. E. Lowther, clerk of the district court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should surely die, and tried a dozen different remedies, but to no purpose. I sent for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely. I went to sleep and did not awake for eight hours. On awakening a few hours ago I felt so gratified that the first work I do on going to the office is to write to the manufacturers of this remedy and offer them my grateful thanks and say, 'God bless you and the splendid medicine you make.' This remedy is for sale by all druggists and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hawaiian Territory."

## TRADE WITH UNCLE SAM

The Record of Hawaii's Commerce.

FIGURES NOT OBTAINABLE

San Francisco Merchants, Considering it Coastwise Business, Refuse Statistics.

Bradstreet's has the following regarding Hawaii in its September number: "According to late advices the people of the United States are likely to be deprived of some much-desired information regarding the commerce of the United States with the Hawaiian Islands. The recent act of Congress, which extended to these Islands practically all of the laws of the United States, is construed as rendering the commerce between the United States and the Islands 'coastwise' in its character. The laws with reference to the gathering of statistics of our commerce require importers and exporters to file with the collectors of customs at the ports at which their goods enter, or at which they leave the country, a specific statement of the quantity and value of each article imported or exported. The law does not require, however, this detailed information with reference to goods passing from one port of the United States to another port of the United States. Taking advantage of this condition, merchants of San Francisco who are engaged in trade with the Hawaiian Islands are, according to the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, refusing to furnish to the collector at that point, regarding goods sent to or from the Hawaiian Islands, the general class of information which they have for years been furnishing, but from which they claim they are now exempt under the new conditions."

"The effect of this will be to deprive the Bureau of Statistics and the people of the United States at present, at least, of all information regarding the commerce with the Hawaiian Islands. This is to be regretted, because these Islands were places where the effect of annexation upon commerce with the territory annexed could be studied, since in the other territories brought into close relations with the United States conditions were not in our favor by reason of the war which had existed previous to or immediately following the new relationship. While the effect of our commerce with Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippine Islands has been considerable, it has been difficult to determine what proportion of the growth was due to war conditions and what proportion to the new relations thus established. In the case of the Hawaiian Islands, however, no war conditions existed, either previous or subsequent to annexation, and the growth of the commerce with the United States may be attributed chiefly, if not wholly, to the close relations brought about by annexation, and the general business revival which followed that event."

"The growth of our commerce with the Hawaiian Islands in the last few years, especially in the years 1899 and 1900, has been phenomenal. This growth is especially interesting in view of the new relationship which has been established with the Islands, and the marked

increase which accompanied the final determination of that event. In 1898 the exports of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands were \$4,711,417, and in 1899 were \$4,630,075, showing no growth from 1898 to 1899. In 1899 the imports into the United States from the Hawaiian Islands were \$4,711,417, and in 1898 were \$12,657,799, showing but a slight growth.

"The treaty of annexation was signed at Washington June 16, 1897, so that all the commerce of the fiscal year 1898 fell the effect of that step in the process of annexation. In that year the exports of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands were \$5,967,155, an increase of 27 per cent over 1897, when they amounted to \$4,630,075. The treaty was ratified July 7, 1898, and sovereignty over the Islands was formally transferred to the United States on August 12, 1898, thus bringing practically all of the fiscal year 1899 within the period following the complete annexation. The exports to the Hawaiian Islands in the fiscal year 1899 amounted to \$9,305,470, an increase of over 50 per cent. On the import side the year 1898 showed an increase of \$2,500,000 over 1897, and the year 1899 showed another increase of \$2,500,000 over 1898 and 1899.

"The following table shows the commerce between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands in the eleven years from 1890 to 1900:

### IMPORTS INTO UNITED STATES FROM HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Year ending June 30—					
1890	.....	\$12,312,968	1896	.....	11,737,704
1891	.....	13,895,597	1897	.....	13,887,799
1892	.....	8,075,882	1898	.....	17,187,350
1893	.....	9,146,967	1899	.....	17,831,463
1894	.....	10,065,217	1900	.....	20,707,903
1895	.....	7,388,951			

### EXPORTS FROM UNITED STATES TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

TO HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.			
Year ending June 30—			
1890	\$4,711,417	1896	\$ 3,985,707
1891	5,107,212	1897	4,690,075
1892	6,971,488	1898	5,967,155
1893	2,827,663	1899	9,305,470
1894	3,306,187	1900	13,509,148
1895	3,723,057		

"The above statement will terminate the record of our commerce with the Hawaiian Islands unless those engaged in that commerce reconsider their determination to refuse, under the existing law, to give the Bureau of Statistics the necessary information regarding their shipments to and from the Islands."

## HONOLULU'S HELP FOR GALVESTON

The Chamber of Commerce sent \$3,300 for the Galveston sufferers by the Australia yesterday.

The money was sent through Welch & Co., of San Francisco, and telegraphed from there to Governor Sayres of Texas.

The following is the list of subscribers to the fund: H. Hackfeld & Co., Castle & Cooke, Ltd., C. Brewer & Co., Alexander & Baldwin, W. G. Irwin & Co., F. A. Schaefer & Co., M. S. Grinbaum & Co., T. H. Davies & Co., Lewers & Cooke, Bank of Hawaii, Bishop & Co., Claus Spreckels & Co., First National Bank, Wilder Steamship Company, Inter-Island Steamship Company, C. M. Cooke, H. May & Co., Ltd., T. May, Wilder & Co., Hyman Bros., Phillips & Co., The von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd., W. C. Peacock & Co., Ltd., J. M. Dowsett, James A. Hopper, Henry Waterhouse & Co., Hustace & Co., Ltd., Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., Lewis & Co., E. A. Cunha, E. O. Hall & Co., Ltd., Hoffschlaeger & Co., Ltd., Metropolitan Meat Co., Ltd., W. W. Dimond & Co., Ltd., Hon. S. B. Dole, Union Feed Company, Mrs. Robert Halstead, George R. Carter, T. W. Hobron, Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., J. R. Galt, E. McInerney, H. F. Wichman, Hawaiian News Company, T. G. Thrup, J. M. Webb, Wall, Nichols & Co., E. R. Jordan, Whitney & Marsh, Charles Hustace, W. Chamberlain, Mrs. Chamberlain, J. M. Hewon, and Macfarlane & Co., Ltd.

## Lamps

—OF—

**EVERY KIND**

PARLOR LAMPS,  
LIBRARY LAMPS,  
MUSIC ROOM LAMPS,  
DINING ROOM LAMPS,  
BEDROOM LAMPS,  
BILLIARD ROOM LAMPS,  
HALL LAMPS,  
VERANDA LAMPS,  
KITCHEN LAMPS,  
NURSERY LAMPS,  
YARD LAMPS,  
STABLE LAMPS,  
CARRIAGE LAMPS,  
STORE LAMPS,  
HOTEL LAMPS.

**SEE THE DISPLAY**

IN OUR LARGE WINDOW.

Among the specials are Dining-room Spring Extension Hanging Lamps, at \$3.00 each, and Parlor Fancy Table Lamps, \$1.25 each.

**W. W. DIMOND & CO., LTD.**

**KING STREET.**

IMPORTERS OF

Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.  
Wickless Blue Flame Oil Stoves.  
"Jewel" Stoves for wood and coal.  
Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores, Cures Sores on the Neck, Cures Sore Legs, Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy, Cures Eczema, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes obtained by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

**Castle & Cooke, Ltd.**  
HONOLULU.

**Commission Merchants.**  
SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—  
The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Koloa Agricultural Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.



"Gentlemen, What Will You Bid for This Candidate?"



# MEAT FOR THE LEPERS

It is Difficult To Get a Supply.

## NO BIDS FOR CONTRACTS

Inability of Board of Health to Obtain Contract Shows Need of Steamer.

The Board of Health is having great difficulty in securing a supply of meat for the leper settlement on Molokai. For months past Superintendent Reynolds has been reporting that the meat sent to Kalaupapa was of a very poor quality, and in one of his reports he spoke of the cattle which were being received at the settlement as "frames," saying that many were so weak and poor when they arrived at the settlement that they could not be used, and died.

Early in the present summer the Board of Health authorized Secretary Wilcox to call for bids for supplying the settlement with meat, for the contract of the Parker ranch, which had been supplying the settlement with meat for the past six months expired on the first of the present month.

The Board discussed the meat question at that time at great length, and it was decided that as there seemed to be great difficulty in securing the proper kind of fresh beef, to try to secure some of the canned beef, or "embalmed beef," as it has been facetiously dubbed, for the settlers.

Accordingly, Secretary Wilcox asked for bids for furnishing this kind of meat for the settlers, as well as fresh beef and salt beef. Ever since then he has been waiting and waiting for bids. No one seemed anxious to take the contracts for furnishing the settlement with any kind of meat. Finally one bid came in for the salt beef, but this was all. No one wanted to take the contract for either the fresh beef or the canned beef.

So the Board will have a tough question to wrestle with at its next meeting. How to supply the lepers with meat is no joke when the contractors will not bid for the job, and it may result in the adoption of the scheme proposed at the last meeting of the Board by Superintendent Reynolds, that of purchasing a schooner and going about the islands and gathering up the meat at the various ranches as it is needed at the settlement.

The reason for the reluctance of contractors to take the contract for supplying the settlement is said to be that there is no money in it. Beef is scarce in the islands at the present time, and all of the ranches find it all they can do to furnish Honolulu with the beef that is consumed here, and the large plantations, where big prices will always be paid for fresh meat. But the settlers must have some kind of fresh meat, and this is the hard nut which the Board of Health will have to crack at its next meeting.

"The Board must eventually get a steamer or gasoline vessel for the settlement," said Superintendent Reynolds yesterday. "It is a matter that I have called to its attention many times, and it ought to be given consideration. We are paying large sums for freighting our things to the settlement that would be saved had we a tender for the settlement, and then in the matter of securing fresh meat it would mean much to us."

"At the present time half of the loss of the cattle we receive at Kalaupapa is due to the carelessness of the ship hands in landing them. Whether they arrive on shore safely or not they do not care at all, and many are lost just because of their carelessness. If we had a steamer we could handle the cattle ourselves, and we should take care in landing them, and there would be very little loss, or at least much less than there is now. It will be borne in on the minds of the members of the Board that we need a steamer and we will have it some day, I hope."

## THIS CAR DRIVER IS A REAL HERO

Cordeira Runs in Front of Loaded Dray to Save an Old Man.

Joe Cordeira, a driver for the Tramways company, nearly lost his life yesterday morning in a heroic attempt to stop a runaway team. As a result he is now minus one toe and is badly bruised all about the body, a dray loaded with lumber having passed entirely over him.

Cordeira was driving a car towards Waikiki and as it entered Union Square a dray loaded with lumber driven by an old man named Cy Edison, came out of Merchant street. In some manner the old man lost his reins and his horses began to run away. He sat helpless on the top of the load. Cordeira took the situation, and stopping his car ran for the horses' heads. He succeeded in seizing one of the bits, but was thrown down and the loaded dray passed over his side. Others had come to his assistance, and the horses were stopped. Cordeira was immediately picked up and it was found that he was badly but not dangerously injured. The top of his left toe had been torn off, and the middle toe was nearly gone. The entire left leg was badly bruised. James Nott took Cordeira to the office of Dr. Burgess, and it was found necessary to immediately amputate the toe.

Cordeira's heroism was spoken of in glowing terms by all those who saw his brave deed.

## YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Report of the Head Office for the Past Six Months.

The following is the half-yearly report of the Yokohama Specie Bank for the past six months, as made at a meeting held in the head office at Yokohama on September 19:

The directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets

The gross profits of the bank for the past half-year, including two months' interest, amount to yen 5,742,255.55, of which yen 4,994,773.55 have been deducted for interest expenses, interest on loan, leaving a balance of yen 747,482.00.

The directors, after approving that yen 747,482.00 be added to the reserve fund, resolved it to yen 1,310,000.00. From the reserve fund the directors recommended a dividend at the rate of thirteen per cent per annum, which will amount yen 1,310,000.00 on old shares and yen 98,100.00 on new shares, making a total of yen 1,408,100.00. The balance, yen 1,001,900.00, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

## Maxwell on Irrigation.

Dr. Walter Maxwell states that a report on the irrigation processes in Hawaii written by him is now on the Government Printing Office presses at Washington, D. C., and will be ready for circulation soon. Dr. Maxwell requests that those wishing copies of the report should send applications for the same to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## To be Tried for Riot.

Chester Doyle left yesterday on the Kinau in charge of twelve Japanese who are to be tried by Judge Edging in the Fourth Circuit Court for being involved in the "contract riots" at Kailua, Hawaii. The men were brought to Honolulu some time ago for safe keeping during the interval between their commitment and trial.

## TAKEN ILL IN THE STREET.

On the 26th of January, 1898, a young lady, passing through Burton Street, in Darlington, was suddenly taken ill. Fortunately, she was seen by the people of a house near by, who conducted her within doors, administered a stimulant, and cared for her until she was able to go home.

This, you may say, was hardly an incident worth putting in print. That depends on what it signified. To a besieged and starving garrison the sound of a distant bugle is a matter to make the heart jump.

On arriving at her house, we are sorry to say, the young lady had a second seizure, and a doctor was at once called in.

No, it was not the nerves, or a rush of blood to the head; the symptoms pointed to a thoroughly disordered state of the digestion; ulcerated stomach, probably. So spoke the medical man, after a careful diagnosis.

Such being the doctor's opinion, he prescribed on the lines suggested by the facts. The sequel proved him right, albeit his treatment had but little beneficial effect. For this he is not to be blamed, as there are few diseases conditions more difficult to correct than the one he met with in this instance. Many physicians decline to touch such cases—sending the sufferers to hospitals.

In a letter dated August 20th, 1899, the young lady describes the events alluded to here, and informs us as to the final result.

"It was early in 1897," she says, "that my health, previously good, began to fail. In spite of all we could do, I got worse, and in the middle of that year my state was dreadful. Not only was my appetite wholly destroyed but I abhorred the very sight of food. From the most savoury and attractive meals that could be put on the table I turned away in disgust.

"That this was unnatural and alarming, of course, I realized; but what could be done? Hardly a day passed without my suffering agony with a twisting, gripping, gnawing feeling in the stomach.

"The pleasure and comfort went out of my life as completely as the sparkle vanishes from a lake on a cloudy day. "At length I acted on my mother's urgent and repeated advice, and began the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup. She said it had wrought a wonderful cure on her; and why should it not on me? So I said yes, and we sent for it. Before I had taken four bottles the trouble passed away, and I have been a strong, healthy girl ever since—and that is now eighteen months."—Maud McGuinness, 158 Burton Street, Darlington, Sydney, N. S. W.

# A MATTER OF MEANING

Are Goods From States "Imported?"

## THE MERCHANTS SAY NOT

Question Affects Revenues of Territory and Courts Will Decide It.

A case which is of interest to all merchants of the city who deal in goods imported from the United States will be submitted to the Supreme Court for decision within the next few days. It is the result of a controversy between Treasurer Lansing and T. H. Davies & Company as to whether the firm should pay a license for the sale of goods imported from the United States under the law of the Republic of Hawaii exacting a license for the sale of goods imported from a foreign country. Should this law be declared unconstitutional it will mean a loss of revenue to the Islands of \$100,000.

The question depends entirely upon the construction given by the Supreme Court to the word "imported" in Section 764 of the Penal laws of the Republic. This section is as follows: "The annual fee for a license to sell imported goods, wares and merchandise to be known as a 'Merchandise License,' shall be as follows (giving a list of the various license fees). If it shall be held by the court that the word imported shall mean imported into the Territory of Hawaii then the license fee may be exacted.

The case is to be submitted to the court on an agreed statement of facts. Following is the statement of the case which is to be submitted to the court: To the Justices of the Supreme Court:

The undersigned, Theodore F. Lansing, as Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, and acting in its behalf, and Theo. H. Davies & Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, respectfully represents:

FIRST: That there is a question in difference between the parties hereto that might be the subject of a civil action, and that the parties hereto have agreed upon the following statements of facts upon which said question depends, and have agreed to submit the same to the Justices of the Supreme Court, without suit.

SECOND: That Theodore F. Lansing above named, is the duly appointed, commissioned and acting Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, and that Theo. H. Davies & Company, Limited, is a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii and having its principal place of business in Honolulu in said Territory and engaged in the business of selling imported goods.

THIRD: That sales of goods imported from foreign countries (exclusive of the United States) for the year ending June 30th, 1900, made by Theo. H. Davies & Company, Limited, amounted to \$661,312.48, and that the license fee for the year ending June 30, 1901, as fixed by the sales aforesaid of goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries, is \$3,529.92. If the statute requiring the same is not in conflict with the constitution of the United States.

FOURTH: That the sales of goods imported into the Hawaiian Islands from the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1900, made by Theo. H. Davies & Company, Limited, amounted to \$915,601.00, and that the license fee for the year ending June 30th, 1901, as fixed by the sales aforesaid of goods, wares and merchandise im-

ported, requiring the same is not in conflict with the constitution of the United States.

FIFTH: That it is claimed by Theo. H. Davies & Company, Limited, that Section 764 of the Penal Laws of the Territory of Hawaii, requiring the sale of imported goods, wares and merchandise, has become null and void by virtue of the incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands as a part of the United States, which claim said Theodore F. Lansing, as Treasurer of the Territory, afterwards denies.

SIXTH: It is agreed by the parties that in case said law is held constitutional as to goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries and unconstitutional as to goods, wares and merchandise imported into the Hawaiian Islands from the United States, judgment shall be rendered in favor of said Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii for the sum of \$3,529.92, and in case said law shall also be held constitutional as to goods, wares and merchandise imported into the Hawaiian Islands from the United States, judgment shall be rendered in favor of Theo. H. Davies & Company, Limited.

The parties hereto say that said controversy is real and that these proceedings are taken in good faith to determine the rights of the parties.

## OFFICERS CHOSEN.

Hilo-Kohala Railway Directors Hold a Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Hilo and Kohala Railway was held at the office of W. O. Smith on Monday afternoon at which the following officers were elected: H. B. Gehr, president; Samuel Parker, first vice-president; W. G. Ashley, second vice-president; J. S. Walker, secretary and treasurer; J. W. Jones, auditor. These officers with W. O. Smith, H. A. Wilder, S. E. Damon and F. M. Swanzy are the directors of the company.

It is intended that the line of the railroad shall be extended as soon as possible from Hilo to Mahukona, a distance of 116 miles. The road will be standard gauge and will be well equipped in every way. The survey will be completed in a few weeks and work will be commenced at once. The mortgage to secure bonds of the road, amounting to \$3,500,000, has been taken by the North American Trust Company.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

# SHOES THAT WEAR!

No Better Shoes on the Market Than the . . . .  
**Jas. A. Banister Shoes.**  
These Shoes are made from the best of leather and to do service. There are Shoes and Shoes, but the JAS. A. BANISTER SHOES are the only shoes

# MANUFACTURERS OF SHOES COMPANY

# The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

We are Sole Agents for  
**Willcox & Gibbs**  
NEW AUTOMATIC Sewing Machines.

The manufacturers of this machine have sold their goods to no one in the islands excepting our firm. Parties representing that they have the Willcox & Gibbs machine for sale are trying to palm off on an unsuspecting public very inferior article which resembles the Automatic in every way but in being Automatic in action. The Willcox & Gibbs is the only Automatic Sewing Machine in the world. So called Automatics sold by parties other than us or our agents are frauds. Do not let yourself be talked into buying a machine that is just the same as the Willcox & Gibbs New Automatic, because it is cheaper.

**Pacific Hardware Company, LIMITED.**  
Household Department  
Bethel Street.

# Scrofula and Consumption

People tainted with scrofula very often develop consumption. Anemia, running of the ear, scaly eruptions, imperfect digestion, and enlargement and breaking down of the glands of the neck, are some of the more prominent of scrofula symptoms—are forerunners of consumption. These conditions can be arrested, consumption prevented and health restored by the early use of

## Scott's Emulsion

Your doctor will tell you so.

At all druggists, etc., and S. C. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

## Is Bryan's Double.

On board the America Maru is a man who is the living double of William Jennings Bryan, Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. He is Frederick Muhlenberg, a San Francisco commercial traveling man and he is returning from an extended tour through the Orient, having visited all the important ports of China and Japan as well as Manila and Singapore. Mr. Muhlenberg's resemblance to Bryan is most striking, for he has the square mouth and chin and the high forehead and scanty hair and even the expression of the eye which is well known to all the world through Mr. Bryan's portraits. Among his friends Mr. Muhlenberg is known by the familiar appellation of "Casey" and he is noted for his good fellowship and open handedness to all who meet him.

When you cannot sleep for coughing, it is hardly necessary that any one should tell you that you need a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to allay the irritation of the throat and make sleep possible. It is good. Try it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, Hawaiian Territory.

**Window Shades.**  
Do you need any new ones? We make them to order! Just send in the measurement.

**For the Lanai!**  
Very pretty designs in  
**Willow Chairs AND Rockers**  
Cool and comfortable.

**Every Lady Knows WHAT Odd Dressers ARE!**  
We have them in styles to suit.

**White Enameled Bedsteads.**  
WITH BRASS FINISHINGS. The very latest patterns in town.

**Upholstering A SPECIALTY.**

**J. Hopp & Co.**  
LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS  
King and Bethel Sts.  
J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

**Metropolitan Meat Company**  
NO. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

**Shipping and Family Butchers.**  
NAVY CONTRACTORS.  
G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

# REPUBLICANISM MEANS A FULL DINNER PAIL



CERTAINLY one cannot be happy if hungry. Rich and poor alike must eat. Wage-earners—those who labor with their hands for daily bread or pay depend on their employers for money to pay for living.

If not one employer, then another. Now the employer depends entirely on property to run his business. If times are hard and business is dull, he lays off workmen or stops his machinery altogether. He cannot pay men wages unless he is selling his product or others are paying him for the job he does.

For two score years Republicanism has meant prosperity. The fact that the Republican party is today in power and in charge of the machinery of the government of our country is the reason and the only reason why we are getting all the work we want.

No man in Hawaii who desires to work but can get all he is able to do. If we want to keep up this era of prosperity we must keep the Republican party in charge of the Government. Hawaii can do her share by electing a Republican Delegate to Congress and electing Republican Senators and Representatives to our Legislature.

Then the dinner pails and the pot tins will be full.



# THE DELEGATE WE NEED.

Hawaii needs a Delegate in Congress who can get what it wants in the way of appropriations and organic legislation to any measure that is designed, through reciprocity treaties, to expose our staple products to injurious competition.

If Hawaii is to have a Delegate who is useful in these respects he must be able to command party support. He must be either a Republican or a Democrat. Third party men are usually found in Congress but they are the least useful of representatives. Only in the rare, almost unknown instances where they can, with one vote, give either side a majority, are they able to win anything for their constituents. The Populists never got much for their districts though they were full-fledged members of Congress. A Prohibitionist in either house, or that hybrid politician, a Silver Republican, could do little else than draw his pay. What then could a voteless Delegate from a new Territory, who is neither a Republican nor a Democrat but inimical to both, possibly hope to accomplish? Such a man would be a lay figure, a nonentity. He could get no one interested in Hawaiian matters on party grounds; he could not make an impression on committees; he could not catch the Speaker's eye and get a chance to be heard on the floor; the Departments would have none of him. Given a bad character and bad social relations to such a man and he would have less influence on Congress than an assistant janitor of the Capitol's basement.

The vital interests of Hawaii demand that its Delegate should be a party man. As the chances are best that the Republican party will control the Presidency and Congress for the next four years, common sense urges the choice of a man of the same faith. It is fortunate that the Delegate in the field already has a wide acquaintance with party leaders from the President down; that he is popular, obliging, intelligent and amenable to good counsel and that he knows what Hawaii wants and is not afraid to ask for it. The next best man is Prince David, though his knowledge of things American and political is hardly more impressive than that of John Wise.

But the idea of Wilcox is intolerable. The man is a cheap adventurer who always got those who followed him into trouble; a moral reprobate and a creature of the discarded lobbyist Moreno; the representative of a party whose success would probably lead Congress, on the petition of the business interests of Hawaii, to remodel the suffrage in the line of white sovereignty. To elect him would be to challenge Congress to ignore Hawaii and leave it out of the appropriation bills. The natives would harm themselves as well as their country by choosing such a Delegate; the Delegate himself would only be conspicuous at Washington as a failure.

# THE MONTHLY DEATH ROLL.

Deaths from tuberculosis, pneumonia and typhoid fever totaled twenty-eight during September or about 33 1-3 per cent of the aggregate number of deaths from bubonic plague during four months. Tuberculosis accounted for ten, typhoid fever nine and pneumonia eight.

These three maladies are the real plagues of Hawaii and have carried away more people than all the pestilences, not excluding smallpox, which the medical history of Hawaii records. Tuberculosis is both an importation and an indigenous growth. A great many people in whom the seeds of consumption have been sown come here to get the benefits of what they believe to be an emollient climate and a certain proportion of them succumb to dampness. We also have a great population, native and Asiatic, that knows nothing about the peril of draughts. What these people mistake for common sense teaches them to get into a cool, breezy place when they are perspiring, or to plunge into a stream or the ocean. Naturally they suffer for their temerity and every month shows a long roll of deaths among them from tuberculosis and pneumonia.

Typhoid fever doubtless owes its prevalence to the use of bad water. We have seen a native drink from a stream which receives sewage and a Chinaman send his child with a tumbler to get water to quench his thirst from a flooded rice field. Probably the lack of filters in the storage reservoirs accounts for some typhoidal cases and filthy living for others; but the real cause is the use of impure water for drinking purposes by people who are ignorant of the rudiments of sanitary science.

It seems to the Advertiser that if the principles of sanitation were taught in our public schools much practical good would ensue. There are lams and ologies enough and perhaps too many; but there is not as much instruction in the art of living as the practical importance of the subject deserves. It is of more value to a Hawaiian or Portuguese girl—and to most others for that matter—to learn the laws of health and the rules of housewifery, which includes good cooking, than to acquire any knowledge which is usually imparted to school children above the common grades. A well-kept school of hygiene, domestic science and manual training would be worth supporting at public expense as a department of the regular educational system; being vastly more useful to the common run of people than a school of drawing, music or of any of the decorative sciences.

In the meantime there can be little hope of an amelioration of our death rate as the native and Asiatic population is wedded to its careless modes of life. The best we can do is to head off epidemics; after that, nothing can be better than to teach all school-going youth how to avoid the obvious agencies of disease.

# THE ELECTORAL CRISIS.

If the Independent ticket is elected not a dollar can be had for the material improvement of Hawaii from outside money markets, and residents will choose, as they did in revolutionary times, to invest their local savings abroad. There will be less money in circulation, a reduced scale of living and comparative hard times. The reason is that capital will not risk itself under bad government or in any place where bad government is threatened, and Hawaii must have plenty of money in hand to keep the wheels of business moving and to meet the higher cost of living, or it will stagnate.

It is hard enough to get on now with the postal and customs income cut off, with so large a part of the dividend revenue going abroad and with retail prices for all the necessities of life on a rising scale. At best there will be increased taxation; in the event of an increased majority in the Legislature, large enough to overcome the Governor's veto there will be quadrupled taxation for purposes that can leave no compensatory advantage to the public. Purse strings will be drawn tight if this emergency comes and every man, woman and child in Hawaii will feel the bad effects.

A Republican Legislature, on the other hand, means that no local obstacle will be raised to prevent an inflow of prosperity from the United States. Taxation will not be unduly raised; capital will be invited and protected; the wheels of administration will not be clogged; there will be talent and respectability at the head of the law-making branch of the Government.

The choice between the two systems will soon be made. Election day is but little more than a month distant and every friend of Hawaii must realize that the issue will involve a public emergency for which past electoral contests here afford no parallel.

# SUGAR AND LABOR.

It is not easy to find out what the planters are doing in the matter of a new labor supply, for the results of their meetings and discussions are not given to the press. Items in the Mainland files, caught on the fly from traveling labor agents yield more data than can be had here, but at best the facts obtained are discursive and fragmentary. Enough is known of current undertakings, however, to make it appear probable that neither the Porto Rican nor the Southern negro venture is prospering.

There has been some conflict of rulings over Porto Rico but the weight of judgment is on the side of the planter that while Porto Rico bears the relation of a colony to the United States, her people cannot be regarded as exempt from the inhibitions of the alien contract labor law. The Porto Rican and the Filipino are not citizens of the United States, they are its wards; and as wards they are not entitled to the privileges conferred upon citizens, among which is placed the right to enter into labor contracts anywhere within the national domain. Even if there were grounds to admit the Porto Rican people to the American labor market the Federal Government would not recognize them because of the political effect upon the American workmen—an effect which might be disastrous to the expansion policy itself.

There is no law in the way of making Hawaiian contracts with American negroes but from comments we see in Southern papers there is something quite as practical, namely, the unwillingness of the white employers of these people to let them go. In the Seventies, at a time of sectional warfare upon black voters, the Southern whites turned out with shotguns to keep the negro "exodusters" from going to Kansas. However much the Southern employer objected to the attitude of the negro in politics he wanted the cheap labor of his former chattel in the fields. This spirit still exists, evidence of it cropping out in newspaper paragraphs of which the following letter from a conservative Georgian to the Philadelphia Record is a type:

Editor of the Record: The Macon Telegraph of Monday last reproduces an editorial from your paper touching the question of "Migration of the Negro." You have, I think, pretty correctly stated Southern opinion in the matter; it is generally adverse to such movement. With all his faults we love him (the negro) still. We need, or fancy we need, his labor; yet if we change our point of view, taking into consideration in what way the Southern negro can attain the best conditions, I am confident the intelligent reply must be: By an attempt to found his own nationality in a land of his own selection. When this truth is accepted as truth, the work of preparation must begin; he must be aided by his former master and friend. So soon as the work begins and is generally recognized, the feasible friction now existing will no longer hinder his development; his fellow-workers will not dread an unscrupulous competition, but will gladly aid him in the work of preparation. So, at least, it seems to me, and I have observed the situation for nearly half a century. I like and respect the negro, and wish him all possible good.

WILLIAM RILEY BOYD.  
Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 11, 1900.

Reduced to brief compass this argument is: We want the labor of the negro but if the time comes when we can get along without it, the negro will be invited to go back to Africa. But we can't let him leave for a long time to come.

Viewing the trouble the Hawaiian planters have had about bringing in Italians, Galicians and the like it looks as if they would be forced, eventually, to appeal to American white labor on some plan that would assure such labor a better profit than it can make at home. We know of no material consumption more devoutly to be wished. The hope of Hawaii is in a great earning and consuming population of white men, taking the place of Asiatics whose wants are few and whose incomes are mainly spent abroad. The planters fear that white labor, by costing more, would reduce dividends; but of this result we cannot be sure while the proposition that one white field hand is worth two yellow ones stands unchallenged. On the favorable side are the advantages of stability, for it is not on record that American agricultural laborers ever struck; the profits of plantation work are steady; with men whose wants are varied the comparative immobility from plague which might, at

any time sweep through the hosts of "settlers" which, as things are now, may be the instruments of practical liberation within the country of the money paid for field work, and finally the building up of a yeoman citizenry which would be the safeguard of all property, the pledge and promise of that Statehood without which the planters may not be able to keep the long run to save their staple product from injurious foreign competition.

# FORESTRY QUESTIONS.

We are glad to see an announcement that Governor Dole will reserve some of the forest lands on Hawaii and we venture to express the hope that the same policy will be pursued in the other mountainous districts of the group.

Eventually, if circumstances permit, something more ought to be done in the way of reforestation. The work on the slopes of Tantalus, represented by great areas of eucalyptus, has been so beneficial that we could wish to have it go further and proceed on a better principle. Directly east of Tantalus are wide reaches of hilly upland that have no trees to speak of and are more adaptable to the support of forests than for anything else. The steep elevation back of Makiki, which is one of the mountain buttresses of the Manoa valley is waiting for some one to cover it with groves and so are many denuded areas on the Waialae range. For the sake of the rainfall these hillsides should be covered with forests and of a kind, we may add, that would pay for their keep.

The art of forestry does not merely look to woody fibre and shade. If it did the planted public forests of Hawaii might well run exclusively to eucalyptus and acacia, ugly as the former and inferior as the latter; are conceded to be. The question of commercial value must also be counted in. A rubber tree takes no longer to mature than a monkey pod; a sandal wood tree will grow in this soil and climate as easily as an algeroba; and date palms thrive as well as palms which yield no fruit. The rubber tree is especially desirable, not only because its product is as easily gathered as maple sap but for the reason that a revenue from it, as is the case with the sandal wood tree, does not require a constant thinning out of arboreal growths. If Round Top, east of the Tantalus forest, was covered with a mature grove of rubber trees the annual net revenue from the sap would hardly fall below \$100,000. People have proved that the rubber tree does well here; therefore it ought to be planted out, wherever reforestation is attempted, in preference to trees of ordinary quality.

Hawaii has not made much by its displays at foreign expositions. Try as people of standing might in 1893 at Chicago to draw notice to the climate, scenery and agricultural resources of these islands, seven out of ten people went around the corner to the hula sideshow and got their impressions of Hawaii there. No one has seen any good results from the Omaha exhibit and, all things considered, nobody had a right to expect any. At Paris Hawaii is represented by strong men but the display seems to be lost in the midst of great national collections. Nothing has been sold on account of it; no tourist, so far as we know, has found in it an inspiration to come and see what we have to offer; and considered simply as an advertisement the failure of the press to describe the exhibit or to refer to it in any way, is a fact of depressing significance.

Robert Wilcox denies what he told Abram Kaulukou, a native reporter of the Advertiser, that H. P. Baldwin would carry Maui. Wilcox is accustomed to deny his own words whenever they embarrass him, but such disclaimers do not count. He said that Baldwin would carry Maui and for once in his life he was probably right.

# SENATOR MARCUS A. HANNA, OF OHIO



Senator Hanna stands out in every line of this strong study of Senator Hanna. Wilcox, the great New York artist, has caught the Republican leader's most typical expression. This is the head of a door of deeds—a head with which its owner may fairly butt his way to success. Hanna is conducting the Presidential campaign for the election of McKinley.

Honolulu does well to send \$2000 to the Galveston sufferers—well for Galveston and well for itself.

It is P. Dillingham not being here to register Henry Waterhouse will go on the Senatorial ticket in his place. There could be no better substitute.

Bryan often quotes Lincoln but he never shows where the great war President ever advised his countrymen to haul down the flag in annexed territory.

As a greater part of the West came into the Union by the process of "imperialism" it is not surprising that the paramount issue should find hard work to make connections there.

The Maine Republican majority, which exceeds 30,000, is accepted as a sure sign in the East that the masses of the people are as well satisfied with the performance of the McKinley policy as they were in 1896 with its promise.

If Prince David should miss registration there would be a chance to enter all the anti-Wilcox men on one ticket, which ought to have been done in the first place. Wilcox likes nothing better than to have two opponents and if one retires his outlook will be blue indeed. Let us hope that Sam Parker's Waimea cowboys will do their duty by David when they see him.

The tendency to build all American cities of a pattern was the ruin of Galveston, which used the balloon frame house with a prodigality which no town in the hurricane belt can afford. What Galveston needs, if it is to be rebuilt, are houses and stores of brick and stone, no sky-scrapers and a massive, stone-embellished levee on the waterfront. With these it may even defy a cyclone.

The Advertiser's artist, viewing Mr. Damon's willingness to take any kind of a nomination that will bring him votes, has conceived the idea of an auction where the various political parties come to bid. It cannot be said that the bidding is high; indeed the parties seem to be impressed with the idea that money should come in on the candidate's account and not go out. Even the Democracy is not liberal with its offers, possibly from well-grounded doubts of the party enthusiasm of a man who is at the head of a gold standard bank, is a conscientious believer in trusts—especially landed ones—and as a member of the annexationist provisional government of Hawaii did his level best for what Bryan calls imperialism.

The Friend has thrown up its hands and announces that "there seems little doubt that Mr. Wilcox will be the first Delegate from our Territory to Congress." Not if the people know it, dear Friend.—Bulletin.

Overconfidence is as much a vice of politics as underconfidence. The Advertiser cannot go so far as The Friend in its estimate of Mr. Wilcox's chances, but it does not share the anticipations of a walk-over expressed by the Bulletin. Owing to the reckless policy of dividing the anti-Wilcox strength on National party lines Wilcox certainly has a good show—a much better one than he deserves. Still he may be beaten. The idea, however, that he can be easily beaten or that there are foregone conclusions against him is not held by any one who really knows the native electorate.

Why should native Hawaiians trust Wilcox? In his first revolution he hid in a gas tank while his dupes were being shot at and on his trial he escaped justice by accusing the King, his ally, of being the real offender. In his second revolution Wilcox always led the flinching and the running, finally landing himself and most of his followers in jail. At Washington he put in his time trying to get the Crown lands away from the Queen so he could vest their title in his own family. Back in 1893 he was the first deserter from Liliuokalani's cause, making an annexation speech in the Drill Shed and giving the Provisional Government to understand that he would oppose restoration if granted an office in return. Always ready to betray his countrymen he stands in Hawaiian politics as a professional Judas, grasping for his thirty pieces of silver at any cost to those who trust him.

# "Treasures of Flowers Rare and Roses Red"

Come from enriched, well nourished soil, giving the result of perfect growth. The same result can be obtained by humanity in general, if they look after the blood, the life of the whole system. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific remedy for this, as it transforms poor blood into perfect blood—from which follows the greatest of blessings, good health. Eczema—"Since I was a child I've had eruptions on my body which our physician pronounced eczema. I took six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and have had no return of the disease." Mrs. Ida M. Potter, Concord, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver bile, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LEGISLATURE MAY PASS THE TAX LAW

Chief Justice Frear Says Constitution of Republic is Abrogated.

Chief Justice Frear gave some interesting information yesterday with reference to the question whether the constitution or the republic of Hawaii had been intended to be kept in force or abrogated by the Organic Act. Attorney General Dole in an opinion on the tax question published in the Advertiser yesterday held that the constitution was no longer in force and Chief Justice Frear states that that was the intention of Congress.

"When the Hawaiian Commission was drafting the Organic Act," said he yesterday, "there was some doubt at first as to the advisability of keeping the constitution in force. At first it was thought best to continue it in force and then as we went along it was decided to abrogate the whole constitution and insert such portions as we had formerly thought of retaining in force into the Organic Act. That is why Section 1 and 6 of the Organic Act seem to indicate an intention to retain the constitution in force and explains the seeming inconsistency of these sections with Section 7.

"As to the matter of retrospective legislation, it may be said that in the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii there was a provision forbidding any legislation of that kind. We had retained that section in the Organic Act but when the Organic Act was being discussed in the Senate committee it was judged best to eliminate it. I was before the committee at the time and I stated that such provisions were to be found in the constitutions of several of the States, but it was stricken out nevertheless. In the House committee this provision was retained, but when it came to the final adoption of the Act the provision was left out. So it is my opinion that there is no doubt of the right of the legislature to pass retrospective laws."

TO SETTLE FIRE CLAIMS.

Japanese Appoint Committee to Adjust Losses.

At a meeting at the residence of the Japanese consul the following committee from the various blocks was appointed to prepare a statement of the Japanese losses in the sanitary fires during the plague, which will be presented to the Territorial Government for settlement:

First—K. Odo, S. Misawa and U. Doto.  
Second—K. Ichikawa, S. Suga, K. Egata and K. Nishizawa.  
Third—M. Kahara, T. Niza.  
Fourth—I. Kato, I. Nakamura, and Y. Ahizaki.  
Fifth—M. Kamaya, H. Hamano, W. Motoshige and U. Asahima.  
Sixth—T. Hiramoto, R. Susumago, K. Kawate and H. Mayamoto.  
Seventh—U. Kobayashi and Y. Yamamoto.  
Eighth—K. Kawasaki, H. Kihara, T. Murakami, T. Ishikawa, M. Sakurabayashi, S. Yasumori, Y. Yoshimura, R. Nagao, S. Hirokawa, Y. Hirose and C. Miyamoto.  
Ninth, sixth, seventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth—M. Komaya and S. Kozima.  
Palama—M. Yamashiro and I. Minikuichi.

# The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in  
Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach you right.  
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN  
BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co., Ltd.  
S. S. KINAU.

Freeman, master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maui, Bay, Kihohi, Kona, Kailua, Mahukou, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m., for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

S. S. CLAUINE.  
McDonald, master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kailua, Naha, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

S. S. LEHUA.  
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kailua, Maui, Kailua, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight; this company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed. Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent. The company will not be liable for loss of, or injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the company, and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Superintendent.

# During

The year 1899, 37,596 merchants, many of whom are in the same business as yourself, purchased

# National Cash Registers.

Isn't this a significant fact? These merchants bought our registers only after careful investigation, and being convinced that their investment would be a profitable one. Now what our registers are doing for others they will do for you. THEN WHY NOT INVESTIGATE?

FRED T. P. WATERHOUSE, Sales Agent

# Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.			For San Francisco.		
RIO DE JANEIRO	OCT. 9	PEKING	OCT. 9	OCT. 9	
COPTIC	OCT. 17	CAELIC	OCT. 24	OCT. 24	
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 24	HONGKONG MARU	OCT. 27	OCT. 27	
PEKING	NOV. 2	CHINA	NOV. 3	NOV. 3	
GAELIC	NOV. 10	DORIC	NOV. 13	NOV. 13	
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 20	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 20	NOV. 20	
CHINA	NOV. 27	RIO DE JANEIRO	NOV. 27	NOV. 27	
DORIC	DEC. 5	COPTIC	DEC. 5	DEC. 5	
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 13	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 15	DEC. 15	
RIO DE JANEIRO	DEC. 21	PEKING	DEC. 21	DEC. 21	
COPTIC	DEC. 29	GAELIC	JAN. 5	JAN. 5	
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 5	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 8	JAN. 8	
		CHINA	JAN. 12	JAN. 12	

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.



# THE ENGINE ACCEPTED

Kalihi Pumping Plant Satisfactory.

## AUXILIARY WATER SUPPLY

Five Million Gallons More a Day for Honolulu Consumers--The Figures.

Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Superintendent of Public Works James A. McCandless accepted from the agents of the Edward P. Allis Pump Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the great triple expansion engine of the new Kalihi Pumping plant, which is to furnish the city's auxiliary water supply.

Mr. McCandless, accompanied by Assistant Superintendent W. E. Rowell, spent more than an hour viewing the workings of the magnificent pump, the details of which were clearly explained by Mr. M. B. Wengler, the expert of the company. Andrew Brown, Water Commissioner, was also present. The pump will be formally delivered over to Mr. Brown by Superintendent of Public Works at once, and within a week James Quinn, at present chief engineer at the Beretania street pumping plant, will be put in charge of the new plant. Edwin Hughes will then take charge of the Beretania plant.

Mr. McCandless and Mr. Rowell were very well satisfied with their observations and investigations, and commented upon the smoothness with which the engine and pistons worked.

The engine is one of the vertical type with steam cylinders on top of the frames. The pumps are exactly below in line with the cylinders, connected with steel rods of three-inch thickness. The cylinders are 18, 30 and 42 inches in diameter, with a 30-inch stroke. The pumps are each single acting, with 17-inch diameter and 20-inch stroke. It is very similar to the marine engines built by the same company, and represents the highest type of pumping engine constructed.

In the basement the water pumped comes in from three wells in a 20-inch pipe, which feeds the three pumps by tributary pipes of less diameter, and is delivered into an 18-inch pipe which at present leads directly to the mains, and thus into residences. When the reservoir is completed behind Kamehameha School, 2,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours will be pumped in, and 3,000,000 gallons sent into the city, or 5,000,000 gallons per day.

There is a large air cylinder at the end of the pipe leading from the wells, the pressure from which is intended to modify the action of the water as pumped in and prevent it from making too heavy a throw.

There is also a cut-off wheel near the pumps and one outside whereby the water can be saved in case of a break in the mains. On each balance stroke of the plungers of the three pumps, 90 gallons of water are pumped into the 18-inch main. There are thirty-two strokes registered per minute--the official test of yesterday by Mr. McCandless--making a record of about 2,880 gallons per minute. This would make an actual count of 4,147,200 gallons per twenty-four hours.

For fire pressure the flywheel revolutions could be increased to forty-eight. It would take thirty-eight revolutions to

pump 5,000,000 gallons a day. The Government officials carefully computed the time on the engine while the water was pumped at the thirty-two revolutions per minute schedule into the mains, which will lead into the reservoir when built. The water was allowed to go to waste on the lands back of Kamehameha School. The pressure was run up to the high point, and the test was satisfactory from a mechanical point of view.

The small cylinder overtopping the main pump is the highest pressure with 100 pounds of steam; the second or intermediate requires 225 pounds steam, and the third, or low pressure, requires 4 pounds below atmosphere.

The entire engine with cylinders, pumps, flywheels and general working machinery operating the three pumps is set in a massive compact frame. There are two flywheels operating on one shaft, each ten feet in diameter, weighing 7,800 pounds each. The whole engine weighs 125 tons, or 250,000 pounds. Commissioner Brown estimates the cost to the Government for the engines, boilers, building and smokestack at \$100,000, of which the engines alone cost about \$25,000. The two sterling boilers of 250 horse-power each will cost a little over \$7,500. The piping and the laying thereof has been a great expense. Two thousand two hundred and eighty feet of 18-inch pipe has been laid on the way to the reservoir up to the present time.

As soon as the formal certificate of acceptance is turned over to the agents of the pump company, Mr. McCandless will put the entire charge of the plant in the hands of Water Commissioner Brown. The pump has been in operation about three weeks.

## VOTES OF THE PORTUGUESE

(Continued from Page 1.)

not for you? What shall we do to share alike? We have got to stand shoulder to shoulder to enjoy our rights and privileges. Let us enjoy the rights of being co-workers. Do we get it today? No, we don't.

"I have been nominated on the Democratic ticket. I stand on it to work for the many, and I shall endeavor as far as possible to get your rights and to break the hydra-headed trust. I hope you will vote against the Republicans because they are not your friends. Their platform does not say so. They have made use of you, but they have brought in an act passed for the benefit of others. They want to keep you out altogether. The Democratic party is for the working man. Let us break down this monopoly of trust. This is imperialism. It is detestable. Rise and pull down the tyrant that stands over you! Rise and pull down this centralization of power and using the Government to make them richer."

M. G. Silva, a young Portuguese business man, spoke next. He said he had not directly made up his mind as to just how he was to stand, but thought as far as he knew that the Democratic party was the one to follow. He was to a certain extent undecided. He had shouted for annexation with others of his countrymen because he believed by annexing the country his countrymen would have a stronger voice in shaping its destinies, but he thought the results were much different than the expectations. He wanted the Portuguese to register and naturalize. His intention, he said in conclusion, was to affiliate with the Democrats.

J. M. Camara made a strong appeal to the Portuguese people to vote for the Democratic ticket as a whole. He said he did not ask their suffrage for himself alone, but for the entire ticket put up by the Democratic party of this island.

E. B. McClanahan suggested that a committee of three be appointed to take the names of all Democrats who had not yet been naturalized and who wished to take out their papers and register so that they might vote in November. The following were appointed: Joseph Diaz, M. G. Silva and A. Medeiros. The meeting then adjourned.

William Savidge was the recipient of many congratulations yesterday on the arrival of a baby daughter.

## MAIL FACILITIES ON LITTLE MAUI

People of That Island Complain of Poor Service They Receive Now.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, October 1.--The people of Central Maui have considerable of a kick to make about not receiving a mail from Honolulu on Saturday last, which might just as well have been delivered then as on Sunday. The loss of a day does not count so much in ordinary circumstances, but on this occasion, if the mail had come to hand on Saturday, business letters could have been replied to at once by the Claudine, which leaves here Saturday evening. As it is, these replies may not get away till next Saturday--a loss of a full week.

The circumstances are as follows: A gasoline steamer arrived at Lahaina about 6 a. m. on Saturday morning, carrying mails for Maui. After Lahaina freight had been landed, she went off to Kaunaloa and discharged a lot of lumber for that port, and she delayed her so that she did not reach Kihui till Sunday morning and the mails for Central Maui were distributed about midday on Sunday. Now on Saturday mornings there is a stage leaving Lahaina for Wailuku, and if the mails had only been landed at Lahaina as soon as the steamer arrived, they would have been sent on at once per stage and been distributed on Saturday afternoon. The Lahaina postmaster states that he had no knowledge that mails were aboard, or he would have seen to the matter at once--so that he is not to blame. But surely some one in Honolulu should have the necessary knowledge of each and every route on the islands, to prevent such miserable blundering.

A mail from Honolulu only once a week as a general thing is an unnecessary hardship for every steamer to and from Lahaina should carry mails. Many vessels touch at Lahaina that do not call at any other Maui port, and as there is a tri-weekly stage between there and Wailuku and railroad communication between Wailuku and all Central Maui, there is no reason in the world why intercommunication should not be much more frequent. Honolulu merchants have none too firm a hold on the trade of this island, and they should see to it that every available means of communicating with their customers is made the most of.

## CONTRACT LET FOR THE GREAT PUMPS

H. A. Allen, general western representative of the Fraser & Chalmers Company of Chicago, before leaving on the Australia secured the contract for supplying the Oahu plantation with 6,000,000 gallon Reider pumps of the most improved pattern. This is a large contract and one of the most important given in the last few months. The pumps will be located underground in the manner of mining pumps. The boiler plant will be located on the surface.

The order for the pumps will be left with the main office of the company when Mr. Allen makes his visit on his present trip. The specifications have been made up, the general design accepted, and work on the construction of the pumps will be commenced at an early date.

### The Lalo Rally.

Tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock a large delegation of Republican candidates and speakers will go over the Oahu railway line to Kahuku and journey thence to Lalo, where a big rally will be held in the afternoon. The Mormons held a conference during the afternoon and there will be a big crowd to address. Among the speakers will be J. L. Kaulukou, A. G. M. Robertson, L. L. McCandless, Frank Archer and T. McCann Stewart. There is a possibility that Henry Waterhouse may commence his campaign work at Lalo also.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Pontiac bicycles are sold for \$25 at E. O. Hall and Son's.

The work of grading Liliu street is progressing favorably.

The custom house force have received their pay for the month of September.

H. J. Naito, who is on the Coast enjoying a vacation, writes that he is much improved in health.

George R. Carter and W. H. Hooper went to Waimanalo last evening to take part in the Republican rally there.

Mrs. V. Carlson of Kauai arrived yesterday on the Noeue with her family. She will remain in the city for some time.

Isaac Simerson, younger son of Captain Simerson of the Mauna Loa, went out last trip as assistant freight clerk of the vessel.

Louie McGrew, a son of Dr. McGrew, has been appointed a chief clerk in the quartermaster's department, and is now in Taku, China.

All persons having claims against the estate of Sarah Katherine Gray should present them to William O. Smith, the executor, at once.

Guy Kelley, of the Inter-Island Company, will leave soon for a vacation on the Coast. He has not been away from the islands for ten years.

Professor Koebel has gone to Kauai for the purpose of looking after the cane borer, the insect which has caused so much trouble on that island.

Mrs. George C. Beckley, who is visiting on the Coast, is now in San Francisco, and will be there for some time before returning to the islands.

Mounted Patrolman Halvorsen has been appointed a deputy sheriff for Waimanalo, Kauai, in place of Deputy Sheriff Ormstead, who resigned recently.

Joseph Keenan of Kailua, North Kona, and Miss Emma Peter of Honolulu, were married yesterday in the Catholic Cathedral by Father Clement.

The can buoy in the harbor off the railroad wharf, has been replaced by a fine new one, that marks the shoal at that spot much better than the old one.

Charles Wells, assistant weigher of the custom house, will go to Kahului on the Butte, for the purpose of weighing her coal as she discharges at that port.

Harry Rees, late of Wall, Nichols Company, left for the Coast on the Australia yesterday. He expects to return in three weeks, accompanied by Mrs. Harry Rees.

J. W. Kellikoa, of Kona, one of the independent candidates for the House, is in town. He speaks well for the Home Rule party in his district, and he thinks the Independent ticket will win.

William White, of Lahaina, was a passenger by the Mauna Loa yesterday morning. Mr. White will run as one of the senatorial candidates on the Independent ticket for the island of Maui.

John E. Bush, the court interpreter, has been granted a month's vacation, which he expects to make use of in engineering in his own interest as a Democratic candidate for representation.

Mrs. R. Overend, whose husband is connected with the Kona Sugar Company, arrived by the Mauna Loa yesterday. Mr. Overend was formerly interested in coffee plantations in Guatemala.

The storage rate between this port and San Francisco has been increased from \$25 to \$30. The increase is said to be due to the heavy increase in the steamer between the islands and the Coast.

Purser Clapham, of the Iwawani, who has been acting as freight clerk for the Mauna Loa, while the Iwawani has been laid up for repairs, will remain ashore now until his vessel is ready to again put to sea.

Mr. M. H. Diggs, secretary of the Honolulu Driving Association, left for Honolulu on the Heiwa yesterday. He expects to be gone several weeks; the object of his trip is insurance and real estate business.

The hollows opposite the Oahu Railway depot where one of the sanitary fires occurred during plague times are being filled up. This section is located Ewen of Aha Lane, near the site of the old Chinese theater.

The old bakery which stood at the junction of Beretania street with King street in Palama has been torn down and the workmen are clearing away

## Pure, Rich Blood

Gives Appetite, Tones Up the Nerves.

When the blood is bad everything is bad. There is loss of appetite, great depression, the nerves are weak, no energy, the face is pale, and there is loss in flesh. Mrs. Annie Power, of Spring Hill, Brisbane, Queensland, sends us her photograph and says:



"I have suffered greatly from loss of appetite, great weakness of the nerves, thin blood, and from the trying climate of this part of the country, especially during the summer. I have used

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

with perfect satisfaction for these troubles. Other members of my family have used it and many of my friends. I believe it to be the best family medicine there is in the world."

If you are constipated, bilious, tongue coated, or if your food does not digest well, take Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

the debris. The building stood in the line of the proper extension of Beretania street, and it was necessary to pull down the entire building to effect the change.

Captain and Mrs. Thomas K. Clarke announce the marriage of their daughter, Annie Kullalaianuu, to Mr. Norman Watkins on Monday evening, October 15, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's parents on Punchbowl street.

Tom McComb, purser of the Australia, was the hero of a presentation made yesterday shortly before the vessel's leaving. The presentation was made by Mr. L. H. Dee, assisted by Dr. Clapham and Tom Richards. Mr. McComb replied in a neat speech, and promised not to open the package until out at sea.

W. R. Castle Jr., returned from Europe the last of August, and had left Boston to join his parents in San Francisco, when he was detained by the serious illness of Mrs. Castle's aunt, whose home had been a source of pleasure to him during his college life. He will remain with his uncle, Mr. Collins, for a short time.

### HARDY HAS NOT RESIGNED.

Statement of a Morning Paper Positively Denied.

A morning paper stated yesterday that Judge Hardy, of Kauai, who has been in the City for some time for the purpose of recovering his health after a severe illness, had resigned and that an effort was being made to secure the appointment of Deputy Attorney General Cathcart to the position. Judge Hardy said positively yesterday that he had not resigned.

The statement was likewise made that Judge Hardy's resignation had been handed to both Attorney General Dole and Governor Dole, but both gentlemen said yesterday that no word had been received from Judge Hardy that he had intended to resign and his resignation had to come to the attention of either of them.

## HAWAII AT THE FAIR

Prizes Won at the Paris Exposition.

## HIGH AWARD TO SCHOOLS

Sugar Gets a Medal--Commissioner Irwin Writes to the Governor.

Hawaii's school exhibit has attracted much favorable comment at the Paris Exposition and has received one of the eleven awards that went to the United States. In a letter recently received by Governor Dole from W. G. Irwin, Hawaiian Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, he gives a complete statement of the awards which have been received by Hawaii. The letter in full is as follows:

Dear Sir: Since addressing you on the 15th of July last, I have the honor to report on the grand distribution of awards, medals and prizes to the exhibitors at the Paris Exposition, which took place on the 15th of last month, at the grounds of the Exposition, numbering some 47,000.

Hawaii is to be congratulated on the stand she has taken among the nations of the earth for her primary school system, having been awarded a Grand Prix for primary education. Only ninety-seven prizes of this grade were distributed, being divided among eighteen countries, the United States receiving eleven, including the one given to Hawaii. I shall have the pleasure of announcing that a gold medal was awarded to the Kamehameha Training School. In addition to the above I will say that the jurors on education visited our department on several occasions, and expressed themselves in a way quite complimentary to the Hawaiian school system. We made in the various departments connected with education, and the different methods shown in connection with our school system.

As the material for our exhibit arrived late, which I explained to you in my previous letter, I did not attempt to make any individual exhibits of sugar, but asked that if any award was made, that it should be for a collective exhibit; and I am pleased to report that a gold medal has been the result, which will be granted to the Hawaiian Planters' Association.

The above represents all the prizes Hawaii has obtained. The exhibits of coffee, rice and other materials arrived too late for examination by the jury. But as you are aware from the reasons already explained it was unavoidable.

We have thus far dealt with the greatest courtesy by the United States Commissioners, and also by the French authorities, and were it not for this fact, we, no doubt, would have been left entirely without any recognition of our exhibit, for as a matter of fact, it was installed entirely too late. Most of the inspection being finished before we were in a position to be visited. By special effort, and through the courtesy of those in authority, we were, however, recognized in the way mentioned above.

Under separate cover Major Potter is sending photographs of the exhibit, which will give you a fair idea of its appearance. The Major has been in constant attendance in the space, and I am pleased to report the visits from a number of our island friends, together with a constant stream of local visitors, who took great interest in the Hawaiian Islands, and who have been eager to secure copies of the various pamphlets which we brought forward with us.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

Hawaiian Commissioner Paris Exposition.

## DEPREDACTIONS IN NUUANU FOREST

Visitors to the Valley Pull up Young Trees--Notices To be Posted.

Reports are coming in to the Board of Agriculture that many visitors to the Pal and Nuuanu forest preserve are making depredations on the forest that threaten its very life. Tourists particularly have been guilty of acts of vandalism of an annoying kind. Recently Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, found one tourist who was stopping at the Hawaiian Hotel coming into town with an armful of young trees which he had pulled up by the roots as "souvenirs" and was taking home with him. Mr. Taylor followed the man to the hotel and gave him a sound rating for his conduct.

Mr. Taylor proposes to use drastic measures if he learns of any further acts of vandalism in the Nuuanu forest. Crowds of visitors go up the valley daily and many of them go into the forest preserve and there gather specimens of the young trees to take home with them.

As the forest was planted for the purpose of preserving the water supply of the city a continuance of this custom would wreck the forest and might even threaten the water supply of the city. Signs are to be posted in the forests forbidding the plucking of trees and shoots and any infraction of the law will be vigorously prosecuted.

Notice to Shipmasters.  
U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.  
C. G. CALKINS,  
Lieut.-Comdr., U. S. N., in Charge.

The First Regiment will assemble for drill and parade at 7:30 o'clock tonight. All members of the regiment are earnestly requested to be present at this drill.

## PRINCE DAVID ON THE HOMESTRETCH.



Prince David, Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress, went to the island of Hawaii a few days ago to speak for Bryan and himself. He neglected to register as a voter in Honolulu before he went, and the law is such that he should be not registered by October 6 he would be disqualified as a candidate. Great was the row at Democratic headquarters when a wise man told them of this. Forthwith the Waialeale, a little steamer, was hired especially and a messenger dispatched to him to catch Prince David and bring him back. He is expected to be here this evening. Of course his stumping tour on Hawaii will be cut short.







# SUPREME COURT SETTLES QUESTION OF RESIDENCE

## Must Have Lived In Hawaii One Year.

## MALIHINIS CAN NOT VOTE NOW

### Decision in the Loucks Case Crushes Hopes of the Newcomers.

To vote at the coming election one must have resided in Hawaii for a year before the time of registering. So decided the Supreme Court yesterday and the matter which has been so much agitated of late is definitely settled.

The decision came in the case brought by Frank Loucks against the Board of Registration to compel the Board to register him despite the fact that he had been in the Islands less than a year. Loucks contended that according to Section 1859 of the Revised Statutes of the United States all American citizens who were in the Territory at the time of its organization had the right to vote at the first election. Lorin Andrews who presented the case for the Board held that Section 60 of the Organic Act must be held to be in force despite the terms of the old statute and that where they conflict that Section 60 should control as it was passed with the view of meeting the particular needs of this Territory.

The decision is important as it involves the question of the right to vote of all American citizens who have been in the Islands since June 14th last. The opinion quotes the language of the Organic Act wherein it provides for registration of all voters and that they must have been in the Islands for at least a year before registering. The section of the Revised Statutes under which the contention is made that all Americans could vote is also quoted and then the opinion says:

"The Organic Act covers the entire subject of elections in Hawaii in minute detail. If there is anything clear from the whole act, it is that Congress meant to provide for the election of members of the Territorial legislature. There is nothing whatever in the act itself to indicate that Section 60 was not intended to apply to the first election. On the contrary if Section 1859 of the Revised Statutes should be held to apply it would be necessary to hold that not only Section 60 but other sections such as Section 18 which provides that persons convicted of certain criminal offenses and certain other persons shall neither vote nor hold office under this government do not apply to the first election, although there is nothing in those sections to so indicate and Section 104 expressly provides that they shall take effect within 45 days after their approval.

"On the other hand Section 1859 may be satisfactorily explained consistently with this view. That section was intended to provide for Territories created where there was previously no local government or provision for elections and where Congress intended to leave it to the people of the Territory to enact their own election laws. . . . Hawaii had already a local government with a system of election laws. These laws were for the most part substantially reenacted by Congress in the Organic Act. Congress did not intend to leave it to the local legislature to determine the qualifications of voters after the first election and there was no necessity for its providing the qualifications for the first election, that is, before the local legislature could have an opportunity to so provide itself. On account of peculiar conditions here Congress deemed it best to prescribe itself the qualifications of voters at all elections.

The court goes on to hold that the Organic Act is a later and more particular statute than the one relied on in the Revised Statutes and hence it should control.

Going on the Court says: "Special emphasis is laid upon the requirement of Section 60 that the applicant must have resided in the Territory not less than one year. It is contended that this does not mean the Hawaiian Islands but that it can only mean the 'Territory' strictly speaking and that since the Territory was not established until the 14th of June, no one could under this section vote at the first election which is to be held in November next, and that therefore Congress must have intended that Section 1859 should apply to the first election. It may be contended that it would have been more appropriate to have said 'Hawaiian Islands' here than 'Territory' and that in most other sections of the Act the words 'Hawaiian Islands' and 'Territory' are used appropriately. . . . But the word 'Territory' is used in the Act with reference to the Islands rather than the government and 'Territory', 'Hawaii' and 'Hawaiian Islands' are used interchangeably to some extent, and it would be very natural to interpret 'Territory' where 'Hawaiian Islands' would be more appropriate, the attention for the time not being directed, especially to the circumstances of any particular election. No uniformity is found in the Act in the use of these terms.

"It is clear from a consideration of the Organic Act as compared with the chapter of the Revised Statutes referred to, that Section 60 of the former and not Section 1859 of the latter was intended to apply. Section 60 should, therefore, if possible, be so construed as to apply. The word 'Territory'

might very naturally have been used as meaning the territory or islands making up the Territory and not with any special reference to the time when a territorial government was established here, the attention not having been especially directed to the circumstances of any particular election, and all elections to take place only after the establishment of the territorial government. In our opinion the clear intention may be given effect consistently with the language of Section 60 and therefore should be given effect. The appeal is dismissed and the decision of the Board of Registration refusing to register the name of the applicant is affirmed."

The opinion was written by Chief Justice W. F. Frear and concurred in by Justices Galbraith and Perry.

### REPUBLICANS AT KAILUA.

#### How the Second District Made its Nominations on Hawaii.

The Republican convention of the Second District was held in Kailua, Hawaii, on the 29th day of September, 1900.

There were twenty-four members present. Mr. H. Holstein and J. D. Paria were unanimously nominated for the Senate, and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballots for the nominees. When the nominations for the Representative candidates were in order, the following names were proposed: C. K. Sullivan, E. A. Fraser, J. C. Lehnart, W. J. Wright, G. P. Kamaooha, J. H. S. Martin and J. Monsarratt. A vote by ballot was adopted to decide the matter, and after the ballots were counted the chairman announced the following as the nominees: E. A. Fraser, J. C. Lehnart, G. P. Kamaooha and J. Monsarratt. Speeches by the candidates followed the nominations, and before the motion of adjournment was put in order a resolution endorsing the candidates for Senators passed by the First District was adopted.

Mr. H. L. Holstein writes as follows: "We had a very successful meeting, and from the enthusiasm shown so far it is a foregone conclusion that the Republican ticket will win hands down."

Holstein made the following forcible speech after his nomination: "Fellow Delegates—You have conferred on me a great honor in nominating me as one of your candidates for the Senate. I am proud of being a Hawaiian born to be an American citizen, prouder to be a Republican, and when you have unanimously selected me as one of your standard bearers, you cannot realize nor can I express the gratitude which I feel towards you for having conferred the honor on me. I can only say to you in the simplest phrase, I thank you from the bottom of my heart."

"The coming issue is not one of merely partisan importance. For the election of good men to the Legislature, honest Republicans can rightly ask all independent and public spirited citizens to unite with them. To put up a good Legislature it will be necessary that every good citizen do his whole political duty. No man should shrink from it. Those who have not yet joined the Republican club of this district should attend to that duty. The victory is not going to be won by the talking of honest politics on the street corners, but by getting out and working for it. I would be pleased, fellow delegates, to receive a message from you on election day, that the Second District has joined her sisters in overwhelmingly voting the Republican ticket."

"The ticket you have framed of both Senators and Representatives is bound to win. They are men endowed with all the qualifications necessary as legislators, the majority having had practical experience in the legislative halls in the days gone by. The people will certainly vote for men who are qualified, experienced, and who have the confidence of the business community of the country, rather than for those who are running for the office solely upon the ground of opposing the policy who helped them to get the political advantages they now enjoy. The platform is before us, promulgated by your representatives in the convention of the 24th instant."

"It will be my duty to support each and every plank in that document, and while we return home to our respective districts to work for the ticket, let us not be unmindful of the fact, that the earnest prayer of all loyal Americans in Hawaii is 'God speed the Republican party, and bless its candidate to Congress.'"

### Ashes of Plague Victims.

The ashes of eighteen persons who died of the plague and whose bodies were cremated reposed on the desk of Dr. Garvin's office at the rooms of the Board of Health yesterday. They were enclosed in large hermetically sealed tin cans and were prosaically labeled with the name of the individual of which they are all that is left and the date of death and of cremation. They are kept at the Board of Health rooms awaiting the pleasure of the friends of the deceased.

### IT HAPPENED IN A DRUG STORE.

"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. R. Grandin, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could freely recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair trial if she did not find it worth the money to bring back the bottle and I would refund the price. In the course of a day or two the lady came back in company with a friend in need of a cough medicine and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I consider that a very good recommendation for the remedy." The remedy owes its great popularity and extensive sale in a large measure to the personal recommendations of people who have been cured by its use. It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents, Hawaiian Territory.

Rev. W. Ault of Walluku, Maui, is in the city for the purpose of raising funds for the Episcopal church in that place.

## Steamboat Is Not Right Kind Of Life.

## TARS MUST LIVE ASHORE TO VOTE

### The Inter-Island Sailors Will Cast no Ballots in Election This Fall.

Sailors on the boats plying between Honolulu and the other Islands of the group will not be allowed to vote at the coming election, according to an opinion handed down by the Supreme Court yesterday. According to this a sailor who has no home but his cabin on the steamer on which he is employed is completely disfranchised and cannot vote anywhere.

The question was brought before the court in the case of Joseph Irving. Irving was a sailor on the steamer Iwawani plying between this port and other Islands of the group. He lived on the boat and her permanent berth was at the Inter-Island wharf in the harbor. Irving asked to be registered last week but was refused because he had no permanent place of abode in the Sixth precinct, in which he claimed residence.

"For the purpose of this case," the Court says, "it is not necessary to determine whether 'residence' as used in Section 60 of the Organic Act is equivalent to domicile. However from the authorities we do reach the conclusion that a house of brick or of stone or even of wood is not essential to enable one to become a resident of a precinct and a qualified voter therein."

"He might live in a tent, in a grass hut out in the open canopied by the 'silent stars.' But there must be some definite and permanent place designated and occupied in order to entitle one to clothe the same with the rights and privileges surrounding the residence or domicile of a freeman. Clearly one could not reside in a wagon or building on wheels and move the same from precinct to precinct and establish a residence in any voting precinct unless his wagon or place of abode remained in the precinct the length of time required by law."

"The record shows that the residence of the appellant for the past seven months has been on the steamer Iwawani, in a 'fixed and permanent room' that this steamer is engaged in the inter-island trade, her home port is Honolulu and when here she is docked at a wharf in the harbor designated as one of the boundaries of the Sixth precinct. It is clear from this statement that when the 'Iwawani' goes to Lahaina or some other port that the 'fixed and permanent room' the residence of the appellant aboard the steamer goes also, and that his residence during the time the steamer is away is not at Honolulu and within the Sixth precinct as claimed."

Several decisions are quoted by the court which are in point, whereby it is held that a seaman retains his domicile of origin although he is regularly employed on a steamer unless by actual residence he acquires a domicile elsewhere, and that residence upon a steamer has none of the characteristics of a fixed or permanent abode. The court therefore holds that "the contention of the appellant cannot be maintained for the reason that he has not established a voting residence in the precinct." The appeal is dismissed with costs. The opinion is written by Chief Justice Frear and Justice Perry.

### A HONOLULU MAN

#### Talks of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When an incident like the following occurs here at home it is bound to carry weight with our readers. The public statement of a reputable citizen living in this city leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mr. James C. Stevens, of this city, informs us: "I was troubled with an ache in the small of my back for a long time, and such was the condition of things until I tried some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which I obtained at the Hollister Drug Co's store. A short treatment gave me the desired relief, and I am satisfied that they are a good remedy for backache and deserve to be recommended."

Mr. Stevens is one of our own citizens. Is not such testimony stronger than that of someone living in America?

Does your back or side ache so that it is hard to stand straight? Do you have headaches, nervousness, frequent thirst, hot, dry skin, or shortness of sleep? Are your eyelids distended or breath? Evil forebodings, or unsettled sleep? Are your eyelids distended or feet and ankles swollen and have you lost flesh? Are the secretions from the kidneys thick, dark colored, and do they deposit a sediment? Kidney disease is insidious and if you leave any of these symptoms you should treat them at once. Delay may mean you can't be cured.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and store keepers at 10 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

# Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consider CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales. CUTICURA Ointment, to soothe and heal. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A RIVALS any other sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Aust. Depot: H. T. Jones & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: Lee and Lobb, Cape Town. British Colonies, Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A.

## Send Your Special Orders FOR

# Fancy Breeding Stock

## VEHICLES, HARNESS, ETC.,

TO

## Honolulu Stock Yards Company, Limited.

We buy, sell and exchange anything in our line on commission. Correspondence solicited. Questions gladly answered. Information freely given.

## Honolulu Stock-Yards Co.

LIMITED.

W. H. RICE, President

W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

HONOLULU, H. I.

# RAMBLER BICYCLES!

## \$40.00.

## Old Wheels Taken as Part Payment. Also, Sold On INSTALLMENTS.

## E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

BICYCLE DEPARTMENT.

KING STREET, Next to Bulletin Office.

## PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

# Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—  
PACIFIC GUANO, PUTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA  
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,  
BATES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. For further particulars apply to  
DR. W. AYERMAN, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

### INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.  
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1836.  
Accumulated Funds . . . £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.  
Capital . . . £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.  
AGENTS

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co  
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co  
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
River and Land Transport  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,  
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company  
and reserve, reinsurance  
companies . . . 6,000,000  
Total reinsurance . . . 104,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.  
OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company  
and reserve, reinsurance  
companies . . . 8,890,000  
Total reinsurance . . . 35,000,000  
Total reinsurance . . . 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian  
Steamship Line Tickets are issued  
To All Points in the United States  
and Canada, via Victoria and  
Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:  
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen  
and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver  
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India  
and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to  
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,  
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,  
Canadian Pacific Railway.

Castle & Cooke,  
—LIMITED—

## LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co  
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company  
OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S 8 41 PILLS are warranted  
to cure all cases of constipation,  
biliousness, headache, nervousness,  
indigestion, etc., and are sold in  
bottles of 41 pills, for 25 cents, and  
in bottles of 84 pills, for 50 cents.  
Beware of cheap imitations. The  
World's Dispensary, New York, is the  
only reliable source of supply.



